

PLAN

SECTION D-D

TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

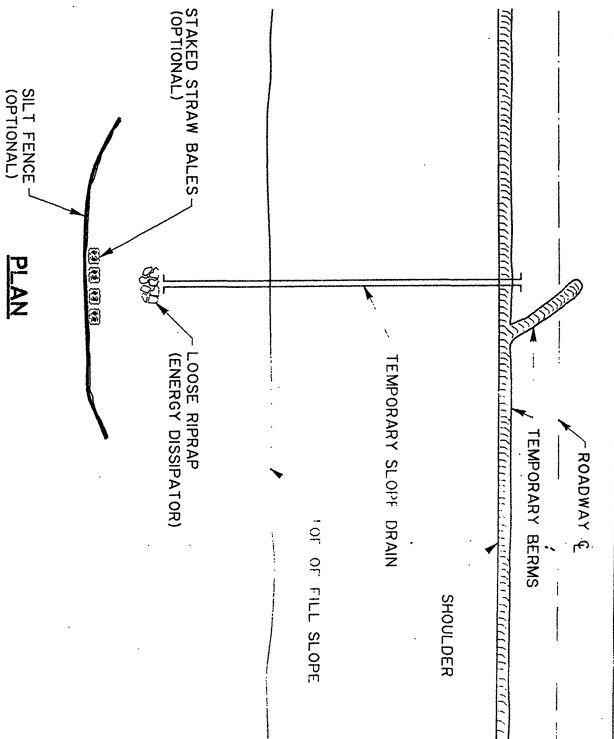
PAY AS "S - ITEM", TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

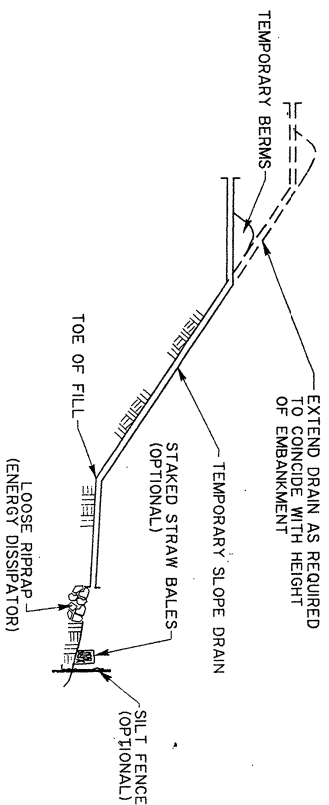
TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND/OR WASH RACK

A stone stabilized pad located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on the construction site to reduce the amount of mud transported onto public roads. If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad is not sufficient to remove the majority of the mud, then the tires must be washed before the vehicle enters a public road. A few basic design guidelines for the use of a Stone Construction Entrance and/or Wash Racks are:

1. The stone layer must be at least 6 inches thick;
2. The stone shall conform to Section 711(02)(Class 2LB) of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications;
3. The length of the pad must be at least 75 feet and it must extend the full width of the vehicular ingress and egress;
4. A geotextile fabric underliner is required. The geotextile fabric shall be in accordance with Section 1019 (Type D) of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications;
5. A wash rack is necessary, provisions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site.



PLAN



ELEVATION

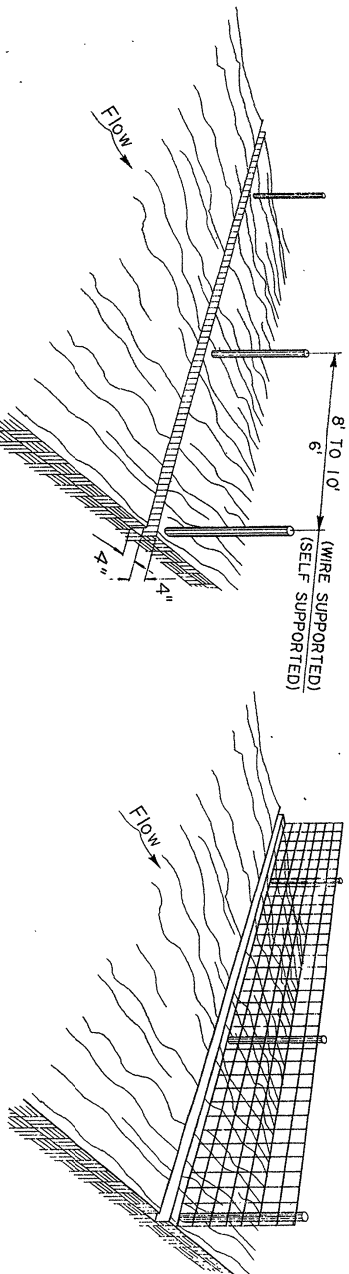
NOTES:

A temporary slope drain is a device used to carry water from the construction work area to a lower elevation. Slope drains may be plastic sheets, metal or plastic pipe, stone gutters, fiber mats, or concrete or asphalt ditches. A few basic design guidelines for the use of a Temporary Slope Drain are:

1. The spacing of the slope drains varies with the road grade.
For Grades:
0.0% - 2.0% use 500 spacing
2.1% - 5.0% use 200
Greater than 5.0% use 100
2. Slope drain material:
Smooth pipe - 8" minimum
Corrugated pipe - 12" minimum
Plastic sheeting - 4 mil minimum
Plastic sheeting - 3 mils thick min.
3. Plastic sheeting can be staked down or weighted with rocks or logs. The area under the sheeting should be shaped to provide an adequate channel.
4. The outlet end should be protected or have some means of dissipating energy. The flow should be directed through a sediment trap such as a silt fence or hay bales.
5. To insure proper operation, temporary slope drains should be inspected regularly and after each storm, for clogging or displacement. Erosion at the outlet should be checked and the silt traps cleaned if necessary.

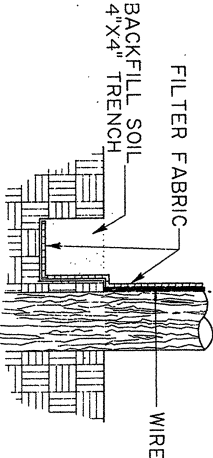
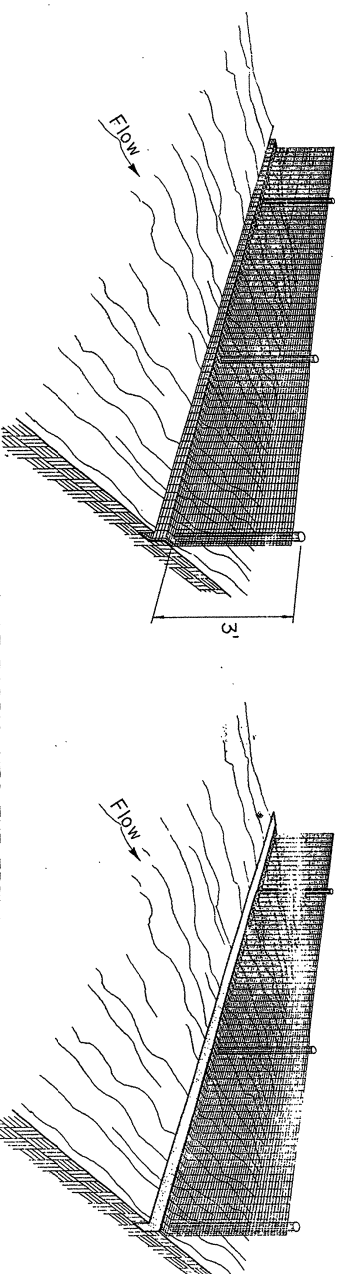
1. SET POSTS AND EXCAVATE A 4" X 4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS.

2. STAPLE WIRE FENCING TO THE POSTS.



3. ATTACH THE FILTER FABRIC TO THE WIRE FENCE AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.

4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT EXCAVATED SOIL.



CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY SILT FENCING

(WIRE SUPPORTED SILT FENCE IS SHOWN. SELF SUPPORTED SILT FENCE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.)

NOTES:

Silt fencing is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric supported by post and stretched across an area to intercept and detain small amounts of sediment. The silt fencing shall be in accordance with Section 204 of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications. A few basic guidelines for the use of Silt Fencing are:

1. Use where erosion would occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion;
2. Use where the maximum drainage area behind the silt fence is 1/4 acre per 100 feet of silt fence length;
3. Use where the maximum slope length behind the barrier is 100 feet;
4. Use where the maximum gradient behind the barrier is 2:1;
5. Do not use silt fences in live streams or in ditches or swales where flows exceed one cubic foot per second.

CONTROL DETAILS

DATED January 14, 1994

STATE OF LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
	DESIGNED JCM	DETAINED KAJ
	CHECKED JCM	FILENAME ECOI.dgn
	REVISIONS	Approved By Chief Engineer Original Signed by Chief Engineer Date

F.A.P.	STATE PROJECT	PARISH	SHEET NO.

STANDARD PLAN NO.	SHEET
EC-01	2 OF 2